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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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report on the personnel and
installations of the missile section of the Military Engineer Corps
General Command.

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YUGOSLAVIA: MISSILE INFORMATION

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The Inzenjeri (Military Engineer Corps) General Command has its headquarters at No 1 Sarajevska Street, BELGRADE [Redacted Box]. The Command is subdivided into various sections, one of which is the "ATOMSKI SKVADRON" (Atomic Squadron) commanded by Major General Ivan HARIS, AKA Ilja GROMOVNIK.

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The various rooms are identified by plates which only have numbers.

All officers on duty with this service are active, career officers in the Army Engineer Corps who have passed the 4-year course at the Higher Technical Institute of CACAK (Serbia).

In the event of war, the command of the section, along with the Supreme Headquarters of the Army, will be transferred to a zone of 18 square kilometers, called HAN PLJESAK, located between ZVORNIK and SOKOLAC. This area is guarded by two files of soldiers and contains everything needed for the operations of the Supreme Command.

Within the guarded zone there is also a launching-ramp for medium-range missiles [Redacted Box]

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Subordinate to the command of the Atomski Skvadron are all detachments which are supplied with missiles, all ammunition and explosives

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factories, and the commands of Works Sections for the construction of military installations, roads, bridges, barracks, and missile pads [piazzole].

These detachments have storage facilities and are supplied with materiel of every type, from building material to ammunition. The detachments also have separate areas reserved for materiel needed to prepare missile pads. The special sections are called POLIGONI [Polygons] and are at the following locations:

1. Polygon No 8; BABAJC LJIG, located between GORNJ MILAVZE and BELGRADE;
2. Polygon No 9; located between SARAJEVO and TUZLA;
3. Polygon No 10; SEMIZOVAC, located between SARAJEVO and OLOVA, about 18 kilometers from SARAJEVO in the direction of SENICA;
4. Polygon No 11; FOCA, near POVLAKA TJENTISTE;
5. Polygon, number unknown; ZADAR;
6. Polygon, number unknown; BELI POTOK, about 5 kilometers from BELGRADE. Here are also the general warehouses with all materiel needed for readying the missiles and the pads as well as the charges;
7. Polygon, number unknown; MOJKOVAC (Montenegro);
8. Polygon, number unknown; TARA;
9. Polygon, number unknown; USTIPRACA, located between GORAZDE and VISEGRAD.

The Polygons equipped to erect ramps are those of SEMIZOVAC and FOCA. Civilians and military personnel work in the warehouses where

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there is no secret equipment, but only active career officers and non-commissioned officers are employed in the warehouses with secret equipment.

At the present time, concrete launching ramps for medium-range Ground-to-Ground missiles are being built in YUGOSLAVIA.

There are two types of missiles currently in use:

1. [redacted] length, approximately 8.40 meters; circumference, 1.20 meters; seven separate parts; maximum range, 800 kilometers; fuel, solid fuel Trotil SS.55; not guided. The manual for assembly and functioning has been translated into Serbo-Croatian [redacted]

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[redacted] At a range of 800 kilometers, the missile will hit within 800-900 meters of the target.

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2. Soviet type; commonly designated "M. 1"; approximate length, 6.40 meters; approximate circumference, 98 centimeters; five separate parts plus the fuze; maximum range, 800 kilometers; at a range of 800 kilometers, the missile will hit within 800-900 meters of the target.

The fuel is compact and solid, straw-color, and turns to dust upon being broken. It is called "Kresit SS. 55 Super" and is contained in a sort of shell case 25-centimeters in diameter and made of an extremely thin copper alloy called "Instrumentpleh." In turn, 5 shell cases are held in steel boxes, 45 x 45 centimeters. [redacted]

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The atomic warhead, weighing 700-800 kilograms, may not be opened nor tampered with by the detachments to which it is assigned. If anything must be done to the atomic warhead, it is sent to the Atomic Laboratory at VINCA for handling. The heads which are ready for use and checked every 6 months by the Atomic Laboratory at VINCA are equipped with a fuze of one of two types. One type is the KOVESNIKOVA, built under Russian patent by the Pobeda Arsenal of GORAZDE or by the Sloboda factory of CACAK; the other is the KARISIKOVA built under Yugoslav patent. The fuze is about 10 centimeters long and mounted on the nose of the ogive. It is both a percussion and a time fuze.

The engine is a 1,000-hp jet and fed by a compressed-air tank within the missile.

The firing system is electrical clockwork, built at the "Pobeda" and "Sloboda" factories from Soviet designs.

The first pad and the subsequent assembly of the missile occurred in November 1955 at VARES; the prototypes date from 1954. Each ramp is built in a zone from which people have been moved and their land and buildings expropriated and paid for.

In order to disguise the preparatory work, immediately after the area is cleared of people the Command of the Army Engineer Corps begins work of minor military importance and then, as a second phase, builds the pads.

A crew of 7 persons, called Odelenje (Section), is used for each missile. In the event of war, squads designed to handle the missile will

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be put at the disposal of the respective military zone commands and will be assigned a secret code number.

The ramps are concrete pads with attached underground storage areas which usually hold three unassembled missiles. For the "M 1" Soviet missiles, it takes a squad of 7 well-trained persons 6-8 hours to assemble the complete metal [launching?] frame, the two, 1,000-kilogram "Northon" cranes, and all other accessory equipment, starting with the pad cleared.

The assembly of the missile on the frame requires another 3-4 hours. The separate parts are loaded on carts pushed to the entrance of the galleries and then hauled up to the height of the cement platform on skids placed on the approach steps, using the front winch of a GMC truck.

The assembly of the separate parts of the actual missile is done with the use of two hand cranes.

The ramps for the missiles are equipped with an electric winch 50X1-HUM which pulls the missile on its cart directly from the magazine up to the launching frame. The same winch is used to elevate the missile within its frame to the launching position.

The specifications of the underground depots are 8 meters long, 4 meters wide, and 3 meters high. They are covered by a 20-centimeter cap of cement with reinforcing rods of 18-22 millimeters. The difference in height between the galleries and the platform varies according to the nature of the terrain. The distance between the edge of the platform

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and the beginning of the approach stairway to the magazines is never less than 20 meters and may be greater.

The metal framework of the platform, called "BEJILI 1" for the Soviet missiles and "BEJILI 2" [redacted] is ordered piece by piece

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[redacted] because, during the attempts to make the parts at the SENICA steel mill, it was seen that they would cost twice as much and equal the quality of the parts made [redacted]

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It should be noted, however, that Maj Gen Ivan HARIS is planning a new type of missile of complete Yugoslav manufacture.

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According to the plans of the Yugoslav Staff, the present 10 operational ramps will be increased to 18 in 1965.

At present, operational ramps are at the following places:

HAN PLJESAK, located between ZVORNIK and SOKOLAC, on the left side of the road near the CRNA REKA, at bench mark 505. There is an operational ramp for B.S. 13 missiles with the magazine driven in the side of a natural rise and at the same height as the ramp. (This is in the zone which the Supreme Command has prepared in case of war.)

VARES - PLANINA - ZVLJEZDA, 60 meters from the military TB hospital, at the altitude of 1,100 meters; two pads for "M 1" missiles arranged in a "T" on the VARES-PRZICI, 1,100 meters past PRZICI and on the left.

SKPOLJE, at an altitude of 321 meters, in a place about 4 kilometers in the direction of KACANIK, on the right of the road and 1,000 meters from the road; a pad for "M 1" missiles in a mine shaft.

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Between BOSANSKA DUBICA and DVORISTE, 4 pads for "M 1" missiles located 10-15 meters from each other; at an altitude of 405 meters, 12-13 kilometers past BOSANSKA DUBICA, on the right of the road and 4,000-5,000 meters from the road.

PLANINA VITEZ, located between SARAJEVO and GORAZDE; 2 pads for "M1" missiles, after crossing the bridge over the BARE River and following the military road for 2,500 meters; the site is at the end of the road at an altitude of 908 meters.

The other sites where pads will be built are:

PLANINA RUDNIK, near MILANOVAC, about 22 kilometers from CACAK;

near LJUBLJANA;

near SAMOBOR;

near KOS. MITROVICA, at an altitude of 704 meters.

The materiel for these pads is already in Yugoslavia but their construction is being held up until the people can be moved out and their private property expropriated.

The Soviet missiles come by train from BULGARIA and are unloaded at the DIMITROVGRAD station in Yugoslavia where Yugoslav personnel take charge of them.

The foreign technicians seen so far in Yugoslavia were Russians or Poles.

Training of officers assigned to missile sections is given in the Bulgarian schools at DRAGOMAN, PETRICN, and in a place about one kilometer from SOFIA, and also in POLAND.

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The "Kresit SS.25 Super" fuel used in the Soviet missiles and the "Trotil SS.55" fuel used in the US missiles are produced in the following Yugoslav factories:

VOJNO TEKHNICKO SOVOBODA ("Svoboda" Arsenal) of CACAK, located on the outskirts of CACAK, toward KARLJEVO, near the civilian hospital. About 1,000 are employed here and work in sheds. The factory is surrounded by barbed wire strung on cement posts. It is protected by four AA batteries, each with four, quadruple, 22-mm, AA machine guns, built at KRAGUJEVAC. The technical manager is KANISOVSKI, a Russian who came to YUGOSLAVIA in 1955. The administrative director is Lieutenant Colonel PENESIC.

VOJNO TEKNICKO POBEDA ("Pobeda" Arsenal) of GORAZDE. The technical manager is VELKIC, a chemical engineer.

RUCANI, 20 kilometers from CACAK. The administrative manager is Lieutenant Colonel Slavko CABARCAPIC.

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under Lieutenant-Colonel General Blazo JANKOVIC. The subordinate Missile Section is under Major General Ivan HARIS, and Captain 1st Class Jovo DABIC checks the work done. HARIS and DABIC took a course on missiles in the USSR.

The following is a list of officers in the Inzenjeri Command who are taking a specialist-in-missiles course of 8-10 months in BULGARIA;

2d Lt Milenko STOJAKOVIC, [REDACTED] 50X1-HUM

(PROKUPLJE); served at Polygon No 11 before attending course.

2d Lt Radivoj DURIC, [REDACTED]; served at [REDACTED] 50X1-HUM

Polygon No 11 before attending course.

2d Lt Golub [REDACTED] served at [REDACTED] 50X1-HUM

Polygon No 11 before attending course.

1st Lt Spasoje BOJLJAVIC [REDACTED] served at Polygon [REDACTED] 50X1-HUM

No 11 before attending course.

List of personnel who have already attended the missile course in BULGARIA:

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2d Lt Milan DVISAC [redacted] serving 50X1-HUM
at Polygon No 10.
1st Lt Svetislav OGNJANOVIC [redacted]
serving at the "Communications Center of the Third Military District."
Capt 1st Class Zivar LUKIC [redacted] serving at Polygon 50X1-HUM
No 11.
Capt Milorad BOSOVIC, [redacted] serving at Polygon No 11. 50X1-HUM

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